THEY "HELD UP" TWO TRAINS

TRAMPS GO THROUGH LAKE SHORE PAS-SENGER COACHES.

EMBOLDENED BY THEIR SUCCESS ON TRAIN NO. 1. THEY ATTACK A SECOND AT THE ERIE STATION AND COME TO GRIEF.

Eric. Penn., Aug. 28.-Five tramps entered the day coaches of a Lake Shore train here at a late hour last night and made a demand for money. The tramps made it a point to enter from both ends of the coach, and Thomas Quinn and J. E. Angel told the passengers who

had any money to hand it all over. They went through the first train without interruption and left it with considerable money A second train, No. 2, of passenger coaches was also attacked. The gang became so demonstrative that a passenger gave the alarm, and the station-master, Henry Gruber, summoned

police assistance. The tramps jumped from the train and were surrounded in a lumber yard and captured. While on their way to the police-station, Angel "boited" and was shot at, and finally clubbed into submission. All had knives when arrested. The Lake Shore authorities will prosecute them.

The tramps have become so bold in this neighborhood and travel in such large gangs that freight men are afraid to interfere with their presence on trains.

LEFT TO THE LEGISLATURE.

THE POWER TO DIRECT THE APPOINT-MENT OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

THE CONVENTION ADOPTS MR. BROWN'S AMENDMENT RESTRICTING THE POWER GRANTED TO THE GOVERNOR BY THE

> CITY ARTICLE AS REPORTED. IBT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE .

Albany, Aug. 28.-The Constitutional Convention made a ranteal change in the City Article this under the leadership of President Choate, Elihu Root and Elon R. Brown, three of the Re-publican leaders. One of the chief provisions of that article was the authority it conferred upon the Governor to remove the police commission of cities whenever they should abuse their authority and to appoint their successors.

The Democratic delegates for several days have been savagely attacking this provision, declaring that the Republicans were "playing politics" when

they inserted it in the article. To-day Mr. Brown submitted and President Choate and Mr. Root seconded an amendment which, while leaving with the Governor the autherity to remove police commissioners, clothes the Legislature with power to declare who shall appoint the successors to the officers removed. This endment was adopted. Whether the Democrats will accept this concession is doubtful. They con-tinued their attacks upon this part of the article

after the amendment was made. When the City Article was taken up this morning, Stephen S. Blake, one of Tammany Hall's ing, Stephen S. Blake, one of Tammany Hall's representatives, spoke for two hours in opposition to it. He injected into his speech a culogy of Tam-many, and said that the government of New-York was good because "Tammany Hall is at the helm." Mr. Blake proposed an amendment giving the Mayor the sole power to remove the heads of city departments. In his judgment the Mayor was the only man who truly represented New-York and was acquainted with its needs. There was great iger that a Governor might remove the Board of Police just upon the eve of an election. use could be trumped up for this action of the

John M. Francis, the venerable Editor of "The Troy Times," made a strong speech in favor of the

section attacked by Mr. Blake. George H. Bush joined Mr. Blake in assailing the ection. It would create Albany rule in New-York and other cities if the Republican party should into power, Mr. Smith and Mr. Nicoli followed in opposition along the same lines. H. A. Clark, of Tioga, earnestly favored the amendment. It was at this point in the debate that Elon R. Watertown, Republican, offered his depriving the Governor of his authority to appoint the successors of the police commisers. Mr. Brown's amendment makes this part of the

Gly article read as follows:

The Governor may remove the official or officials, or any of them, consiltuting the head of the police force of any city, for cause upon charges preferred before him. A copy of such charges shall be served upon the official sought to be removed, and an opportunity afforded him to be heart in his defence. Any vacancy in office caused by such removal shall be filled according to the provisions of Section 5 of Article X of the present Constitution. city article read as follows:

Eihu Root supported the amendment, warning the majority against seeming to seek partisan advantage by going to the full length of the proposition submitted by the committee.

President Choate followed Mr. Root, enlarging upon the dangers to which the State might be exposed with a corrupt Executive, if the latter had the power to replace the police commissioners whom he had removed from office.

Mr. Brown's amendment was then adopted, by a Tole of Et to 28, Jesse Johnson and other members of the Committee on Cities voted in opposition to

of the Committee on Cities voted in opposition to the change.

Mr. Choate was late, and the evening session was alled to order by Vice-President W. H. Steele. Some leaves of absence were granted, and M. E. Lewis moved that the Convention, when it adjourned at the close of the week, should adjourn from Saturday noon to Tuesday morning, Monday being a legal holiday.

Mr. Choate came in before the question was put, and protested against the motil. He said that after this week only two more would remain for finishing all the work of the Convention, and that the delegates would be false to their oaths in taking the holiday at this time.

The motion was lost, by a vote of 24 to 89.

The debate on the City Article was then resumed, without definite result, and the Convention adjourned until 19 a. m. to-morrow.

FIGHTING REAPPORTIONMENT.

MR HOLCOMB (DEM.) ATTEMPTS TO DELAY AC-

TION ON THE AMENDMENT JUST SUBMITTED. Albany, Aug. 28 (Special).-It is evident that the members of the Democratic minority in the Consti-tutional Convention intend to oppose with all their strength the proposed reapportionment amendment, asked to disgorge the legislative silver it stole in 182, the Democratic party shouts "Stop thief!" The Republican party does not gerrymander the State in the proposed amendment. If it did, it would not have give the state of the proposed amendment. have given five additional Senate districts and five editional Assembly districts to the Democratic city New-York. And every fair-minded man will ac knowledge that it is only just that the Republican party, casting 100,000 votes to the Democratic party's 16,000 votes, ought to have at least two of the twelve enators from New-York, and three or four Assem-

The report of the Republican majority of the Comttee on the Organization of the Legislature favor the legislative apportionment amendment and axing the boundaries of the Senate districts was many the boundaries of the Senate districts was read to the Convention this morning. Mr. Holcomb, Democrat, protested against the reading of the report, because, as he alieged, it had not been subport, because, as he alieged, it had not been subport, because, as he alieged, it had not been subport, because as he alieged, it had not been subport, because the reading of the report he suspended. "The reading cannot be dispensed with without the consent of the Convention," said President the consent of the Convention," said President Choate. "However, I will put it. Mr. Holcomb moves that the reading be suspended so that he may have a chance to catechise the chairman of the Committee on Legislative Organization." I protest against the language of the Chair, should Mr. Holcomb. "I do not wish to catechise him at all. I merely wish to know if this report has been adopted. If it has not, I object to its being received."

has been adopted. If it has not, I object to its being received."

"The protest will be entered on the Journal," said President Choate, coldly, "and the secretary will continue his reading."

The report was then read through, and the apportionment amendment was made a special order for Tuesday if the educational amendment, which comes up on Monday evening, has been disposed of by that time.

Two proposed amendments to the Constitution were reported favorably by the Committee on Legislative Organization. One, suggested by Mr. Hill, of Buffalo, reads as follows:

No person shall be eligible to the Legislature who

Buffalo, reads as follows:

No person shall be eligible to the Legislature who at the time of his election is, or within 160 days previous thereto has been, a member of Congress, a civil or military officer under the United States, or an officer other than commissioner of deeds under any city government, and if any person shall, after his election as a member of the Legislature, be elected to Congress, or appointed to any office, civil or military, under the Government of the United States, or under any city government, his acceptance thereof shall vacate his seat.

Another, suggested by Mr. Marks, of New-York, Another, suggested by Mr. Marks, of New-York,

fixes the salary of members of the Legislature at \$1,500, with an allowance of three cents a mile for traveiling expenses.

TO EXPEDITE WORK. A COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO SELECT THE MOST

IMPORTANT AMENDMENTS FOR CONSIDERATION.

Albany, Aug. 28 (Special).-The Republican mem bers of the Constitutional Convention held a cau-cus this afternoon, to see if they could not devise neasures for expediting the consideration of the business before them, in order that they might adjourn finally on September 15. There are now seventy-seven proposed amendments to the Constitution before the convention, and only seventy-three tion before the convention, and only seventy-three working hours left in which to dispose of them. After considerable debate upon the proposition to instruct the Committee on Rules to bring in a rule-cutting down speeches on any subject to five minutes, a resolution was passed for the appointment of a committee to select the important amendments before the convention and give them priority of consideration. The members of this committee on priority of overtures were afterward appointed as follows: Messrs, Cookingham, Root, Barhite, Nichols and Hill.

Another caucus will be held on Thursday to adopt other measures for rushing forward the work of the

COUNTING UP THE COST.

LOSSES SUFFERED BY THE RAILROADS IN THE RECENT STRIKE.

TION-VICE-PRESIDENT WICKES, OF THE PULLMAN COMPANY, BEFORE THE NA-

Chicago, Aug. 28.-The session of the National Labor Commission to-day was chiefly interesting because of the testimony of General Superintendent who related the history of the strike on that road Among the fifteen witnesses examined during the as General Nelson A. Miles, who denied saving "The backbone of the strike is broken," returned to Chicago to take command of the Federal troops ordered out to do duty in connection

At this morning's session Chairman Wright announced that he had requested the different railroads centring in Chicago to file statements of losses caused by the recent strike. The gross loss on the Alton was estimated at \$286,350. The amount of damage to the Lake Shore was put at \$5,164. The loss in earnings was not given, not having yet een compiled. General Manager James Whitman, of the Chicago and Northwestern, put the loss to that road at \$572,600. General Superintendent E. P. Broughton, of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois, fied a statement showing the loss of the road during the strike to be 40 per cent of the receipts during an ordinary year.

General Superintendent John D. Besler, of the Chicago: Burnington and Quincy road, declared the loss to be \$115,000.

Vice-President Wickes, of the Pullman Company, then took the stand. He was cross-questioned by Chairman Wright.

Wickes said the company lost \$51,000 in trying o give its men work. During this time the men contributed labor worth \$60,000. He thought, peras it has turned out, the better business pol icy of the company would have been to grant the demands of the men, but there was a principle in-volved which he did not think could be ignored. If the demands had been granted there might have been trouble in future years.

"Don't you think it would be a good plan to in crease the wages of the men in prosperous years. n other words, to regulate the wages by the amount of business done by the employers?"

"No; I do not think the plan would work well. It would have a tendency to slipshod business methods. We go into the market for our men-just as we do for materials. It is all regulated by

the law of supply and demand." "Why were not rents reduced when wages w

The question of rents was an entirely different one from the question of wages. Only about one-third of our employes lived in Pullman. We could not have reduced any rents for the majority, who lived outside. There is no connection between the Pollman Car Works and the town of Pollman. The men don't have to live in Pullman unless they wish They can move out without prejudice on the part of the company."
"You don't recognize that there are any questions

'Tated'
"I do not. I think all companies know what wages they can afford to pay."
"What is your policy as to unions?" asked Mr.

Kernan.

"We don't recognize the men as members of unions, but as individuals."

"Do you think the men would have a fair enance with the company coming before it on it a time?

"If they are not able to plead the own cause it is their own misfortune."

"You don't think, then, that the men have any right to organize for redress of grievances?"

"No, sir, if they don't want to work at the wages we offer they have the privilege of going somewhere else."

"No, sir, if they don't want to work at the wances we offer they have the privilege of going somewhere else."

General Superintendent Sullivan, of the Illinois Central, was examined at length with special reference to the cause of the strike on that road, which was designated by the President of the United States for special investigation. This was the first road to be attacked by the American Roilway Union. He said 3,559 men quit work during the strike, but only 1,599 of them were strikers. The remainder were forced to quit by the strikers.

Mr. Sullivan could only mention two cases of assault on new men by strikers and about sixty arrests of strikers. All of the 1,609 men forced to quit work were taken back, and 890 of the actual strikers, leaving 1,310 strikers who had been permanently dismissed from the service of the company. The gross loss to the road by the strike was castimated at \$740,000.

"How would you remedy this state of things." asked Mr. Kernan.

"The remedy is very simple," said the official. "It is to make every labor organization responsible for the acts of its members. The unions are now wholly irresponsible so far as their acts or the acts of their members are concerned."

Mr. Sullivan asserted that every time an employe of the Illinois Central struck a contract was broken, and deplored the fact that in this case the road had no recourse, while if the company broke its contract with the men it could be made to pay by due process of law.

"In the mean time," said Mr. Suilivan, "the loss to the railipoads is a fixed fact, Even while the troubles are being adjusted the road is losing money every day. I think the labor unions would money every day. I think the labor unions would money every day. I think the labor unions would money every day. I think the labor unions would money every day. I think the labor unions would money every day. I think the labor unions would see a good thing if they were under the control of their leaders and were made responsible in law," said

"You cannot make them responsible in law," said Mr. Kernan.

Mr. Kernan.
"I only suggest the necessity of it. I don't think the license system has any advantages, nor is there any real remedy in arbitration."
William O. Johnson, counsel for the Chicago and Erie road, submitted a statement showing the loss on that road to be \$115,376 on account of the strike.

MEETING OF THE PULLMAN STRIKERS. Chicago, Aug. 28.-A mass-meeting of the Pullman strikers was held at Turner Hall, Kensington, last night to discuss the advisability of calling off the strike. No vote was taken, but the local unions the strike. No vote was taken, but the local unions were instructed to call a special meeting at once and vote for a delegate from each union to meet with the Central Committee and decide the matter. There has been a growing feeling among the mentand some of the leaders that it was useless and highly detrimental to fight the Pullman Company longer, while families were starving, and there was no possibility of succeeding.

ROBBED WHILE SHE WAS DINING.

A DARING THIEF GRABS A WOMAN'S POCKET-BOOK, WHICH WAS ON A WINDOW SILL

IN THE MARLBOROUGH. Mrs. Lizzie Munson and a woman friend were at dinner last evening in the Mariborough Hotel, where both live. They occupied a table near a window of the Thirty-sixth-st, side of the dining-room, dow of the inity-sixth-st, side of the dining-room, and Mrs. Munson placed her pocketbook, containing \$1.66, on the sill. While they were eating, a young man came along the street, and after gazyoung man came along the street, and after gaz-ing into the dining-room for awhile suddenly thrust his hand through the window, seized the purse

Both women rushed to the window and shouted and darted away. Both women rushed to the window and shouted "Stop thief:" The young man dashed past a crowd at Broadway and Thirty-sixth-st., pursued by Policemand Gregg, of the West Thirtieth-st, station, licemand Gregg, of the West Thirtieth-st, station, and a large crowd. At Madison-ave, and Thirty-sixth-st, Gregg overtook the thief and marched him to the police station. There the prisoner, who was to the police station. There the prisoner, who was to the police station. There is prisoner, who was poorly dressed, described himself as Frederick Harpoorly dressed, and with no home. The pocketbook was not work and with no home. The pocketbook was not compained, but the police insisted on Mrs. Munson's companion was locked up charged doing so, and Barrington was locked up charged him to get something to eat with it.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1894.-TEN PAGES.

GOVERNOR WAITE ARRESTED

CHARGED WITH UNLAWFULLY OPENING A LETTER.

HE LOUDLY ASSERTS THAT HE WOULD GO TO PRISON BUT WOULD NOT GIVE BAIL-THE DENVER CHIEF OF POLICE AND

OTHERS IMPLICATED. Denver, Aug. 28.-Governor Davis H. Waite was EVERY PLANK IN THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM arrested this evening on a warrant charging him with opening and retaining a letter addressed to

Likens, formerly matron at Police Headquar Commissioner Hinsdale, who also issued warrants for the arrest of President Dennis Mullins, of the Police Board; Hamilton Armstrong, Chief of Police, and Kate Dwyer, matron at Police Headquarters. The complaint was made by Mrs. Likens, and was investigated by Postoffice Inspector McMahon

McMahon laid the matter before United States District-Attorney Johnson, and a formal complaint was drawn up. The letter upon which these warrants were based was written to Mrs. Likens by see Parr, of Pueblo, who answered an advertisement for a housekeeper. Mr. Parr said he was in need of a friend and a good woman, in this letter, and two of the words have been underscored by

about six days after this letter was received the Mrs. Likens was discharged, is charged that this letter to Mrs. Likens was only unlawfully opened, but that there was a spiracy; that the letter went into the hands of a Armstrong, Mrs. Kate Dwyer, Dennis Mullins Governor, Walls, and the answer for this and

conspiracy; that the letter conspiracy; that the letter conspiracy; that the letter conspiracy; that the letter considered and Governor Waite, and the answer to this advertisement for a housekeeper was the point they urged against Mrs. Takens.

Governor Waite, after his arrest, created a scene in Commissioner Hundaie's office. Mr. Rhodea opened the proceedings by saying that he would like to have the Governor plead to the charge against him. The complaint was read, and the Governor have cultive. d "Not guilty."
It ask that the case he set for a hearing on my, so that we can have our witnesses here,"
ed Mr. Rhodes, "and I would suggest that placed at \$5,000."

"I will not give bail," he suridenly exclaimed, "I n the Governor of this State, and these proceeds are had to interfere with me in the administrant of the process of the state of the sta and me to jail.

I ask Your Honor to issue a mittimus," said Mr.
hodes, "but I have no objection to the Governor
ving his personal recognizance in the sum of

giving his personal recognizance in the sum of So.00."

The Governor interrupted the proceedings several times, and finally Mr. McMahon was placed on the stand. He testified that he had received the letter from Dennis Mullims. Governor White denied in his statement having had the letter. He said that a letter addressed to Mrs. Likens was read to him and that it asked that a mistress be furnished. He denies that he made use of it as a bads for the dismissal of Mrs. Likens. Mr. McMahon said that he had statements from Mrs. Likens, Josse Parr, who wrote the letter; Mullins and Armstrong. Mr. Rhodes handed the Governor a copy of the document and said: "I wish to treat you with the dignity and courtesy that your office deserves, but in order to show to you that we have some foundation for these charges, I will hand you the written statement of thief Armstrong, who says he got the letter from you."

ment of Chief Armstrong, who says he got the letter from you."
"Armstrong is mistaken," the Governor answered. The amount of the Governor's ball was finally re-duced to \$100, and the others were released on their personal recognizances.

A number of prominent Populists say it is a po-litical scheme on the part of the anti-Walte men to injure the Governor politically.

CONSTABLE AND CITIZEN DEAD

TRAGIC ENDING OF A POLITICAL FEUD IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

CONSTARLE GRIBBEN, A STRONG TILLMANITE HAD SEARCHED GOODS BELONGING TO YOUNG BROWN-BOTH KILLED IN A BATTLE IN

WHICH BROWN'S FAMILY TOOK PART-THE CORONER ACCUSED OF HAV-

ING MURDERED BROWN.

INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Blackville, S. C., Aug. 28 - A long-standing feud enty-two-year-old son of Simon Brown, and John | form" made by the Democratic National Cor loct their lives. At the time when Tiliman was first | by the Democratic majority in Congress and by nominated as Governor, Gribben, then the Town a Democratic President. The main plank of the Marshal, was especially active in his cause, thereby enich pieliged themselves in advance not to appoint the Democratic party has been pilling together Gristen Town Marshal. The influential Brown fam- during the last thirty years. to Gribben. After his defeat Gribben posted a let-ter reflecting upon Hebrews, which further widened Democratic party felt its footing to be safe and

This aftermon about 1 ochock he entered the freight shed and opened a case of cothing from fratimore, consumed to Somme Brown—who was in the furnishing goods business—ostensibly to search for hippor brought into the State in violation of the Dispensity act. A little hater Simon Brown, the father, meeting Gribben in the river, reprached him for opening this particular package, accusing him of persecution. The argument waxed warm, and Simon Brown was ploned by his three some schemen, leidore and Herman Gribben offered to fight any one of them, and leidore Brown, who is about twenty years of age, promptly accepted the chalenge. The fight had hardly begun when pistols were drawn by Solomon Brown, Herman Brown and Gribben, and six or seven shots were fired. Gribben heart, the bail emering the left inng. He staggered into Still's store thing at Solomon Brown, who fell half-way to the ground at the first shot, which was quickly followed by two or three others one of the bullets penetrated the brain, another entered the right side, and a third struck the young man in the back, perforating the heart and causing simost instant death. Gribben, after being shot, wasked through Mr. Still's store to the back yard, where he fell, dying within ten minutes.

About 1 p. m. Coroner H. P. Dyches, who, it is assorted, fired from inside his store the shot which killed young Brown, empanelled a jury to view the hody of Gribben, and proceeded to a grove nearby to hold the inquest. After the Coroner had examined two witnesses and while he was questioning George A. Still. a communication from a lawyer was placed in his hands, suggesting that he had need at least one shot during the fight, it would need to be a suggestion of the inquest. Which he desired should be held by Trial Justice Hammet, appeared on the section and proceeded to a grove nearby to the inquest, which he desired should be held by Trial Justice Hammet, appeared on the section and placed Dyches under arrest, charged with the murder of Solomon Brown. This move caused by a

TO CONTROL BROOKLYN'S GAS SUPPLY.

CURED THE REALIZATION OF ITS PLANS. Boston, Aug. 28.—The Boston News Eureau to-day

Boston, Aug. 25. The Boston News Eureau to-day is authority for the statement that the Bay State, Brookline and Jamaica Plain Gas companies, of this city, have agreed to consolidate, and that the Standard Oil and Beckton interests will hereafter control the gas supply of Brooklyn, N. Y.

A number of men connected with the gas com panies in Brooklyn were seen yesterday, but none of them had heard of any settlement that would bring the gas fight to an end.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday at 11:56 a. m. formally fixed the tax rate at \$1.79 on the \$100, and the corporation tax at \$1.585. Then it listened with a eat show of gravity to the statement of Alderman Charles Parks, of the XIIIth District, concerning his arrest in Asbury Park on the charge of running a gambling house there. Parks declared that he merely had a chattel mortgage on the furniture in the house, No. 216 Fifth-ave, Asbury Park. He learned that the occupants, William Meyers and his wife, were using the place for disorderly purposes, and he ordered them to cease doing that, They laughed at him, and he had the Chief of Police make a raid on the place.

Parks asked that a committee be appointed to investigate the charges, and President McClellan named Messrs. Brown, Wund, Morkan, Prague and Muh. Parks said that he had affidavits to show his innocence of wrongdoing. Charles Parks, of the XIIIth District, concerning

CONGRESS FADES AWAY.

SILENTLY AND MOURNFULLY.

IT OPENED IN JOY AND CONFIDENCE AND CLOSED IN SHAME AND SORROW.

BROKEN, SILVER PROMISES REPU-DIATED, APPROPRIATIONS IN-CREASED AND INCAPACITY

Washington, Aug. 28.-Never before in the his-

tory of the Congress of the United States has the end of a session furnished so striking and mournful a contrast when compared with its beginning. Many exciting and memorable sessions its way and so ignominious as that which ended at 2 o'clock this afternoon. It may fairly 1893, nearly thirteen months ago, and four or five months later than Democratic "tariff re-

formers" generally desired it to begin. had an overwhelming majority in the House of Senate than the Republicans had in the House at the organization of the List Congress. They came to Washington full of euthusiasm and buoyant not only with hope, but with confidence

The majority in both branches of Congres the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Under the lash of a Democratic President they were compelled to repudiate that pledge, and the Administration, aided by the influence and votes of Republicans who responded to President Cleve ceto of the so-called Seigniorage bill, after which Democratic House of Representatives was unable even to report a bill which a majority of its members declared was necessary in order to carry out the desire and purpose of the Democratic party as expressed in its National plat form. That plank of the platform was thus cast aside after a bitter factional fight, the wounds of which are still open and sore, if not bleeding.

BROKEN PLEDGES STREW THE GROUND. em its pledges in behalf of "tariff reform" free "raw material," ad valorem duties, death to Committee travelled in the road toward this goal before the beginning of the first regular session that President Cleveland, to whom the first draft of the Wilson bill had been submitted for his advice and suggestions, cordially approved its scope and provisions in his annual message, which was the first inkling that Congress or the ountry received of the contents of the measure. It would be as tedious as it must be unnecessary to review the subsequent history of "tariff re form" legislation, until it culminated in the shameful and corrupt "Bill of Sale," which President Cleveland first publicly denounced and condemned and then was too cowardly either to veto or approve, and in the ridiculous "pop-gun" bills, which, as everybody knows, were never expected to become laws. The details of this tween citizens of this quiet village culminated to- and widely known to demand repetition. It is Democratic platform has thus been torn away, the mountainous heap of broken promises that

There was another plank of the National platsure, but which broke loose and drifted away in a storm that overtook and overwhelmed the majority in the House of Representatives. Ever Speaker Crisp and his colleages of the Demo cratic triumvirate were powerless to save this plank from the wreck. It was the one on which the Democratic National Convention inscribed "Repeal of the Tax on State Bank Note Circu-

"ECONOMY" AS PRACTISED.

The end of the session finds another important plank missing-an old familiar Democratic plank labelled "Retrenchment of Expenditures, If there was ever a time when the country demanded and needed the most rigid retrenchment and most wise and careful economy in publie expenditures it is now, and yet the regular appropriations of the session exceed those of the first session of the List Congress, when revenues were redundant and the country was riding on the top wave of National prosperity. Despite the unfavorable if not critical condition and prospects of the National finances with a deficit for last year of nearly \$70,000,000, and an increase of \$50,000,000 in the interest-bearing public debt, involving an increase of \$2,500,000 a year in the interest charges, and with an im pending deficit for the current year-it is found that appropriations have been increased that might have been safely reduced or at the very least left where they were last year. At the same time that the salaries of diplomatic officers who happen to be relatives of Democratic Senators and Congressmen are increased, Congress refuses to indemnify the families of the victims of the Ford's Theatre manslaughter, or to replace a lighthouse destroyed by fire on the Lower Potomac, thereby imperilling the lives of thousands of human beings and the safety of hundreds of vessels, or to provide a site for a fire proof building for the Government Printing Office in place of the fire-trap in which more than 2,000 men and women are now compelled to toil at imminent risk of life and limb. This list of items of appropriations in which Congress went too far or stopped short of doing what it ought to have done at the recent session might be indefinitely prolonged, but enough has been specified to show that the platform plank in favor of "Retrench-ment and Economy" has been abandoned and cast advift.

THE ONLY PLANK NOT SHIVERED.

Two or three things the Democrats have ac complished, however, for the doing of which THE HOME OF THE "DELIBERATIVE BRANCH" they claim credit.

They have succeeded in sweeping away the last remaining National safeguard against frauds upon the ballot-box and crimes against the elective franchise. That was the one and only issue upon which the Democratic majority in both

sue upon which the Democratic majority in both branches of Congress and the Democratic President stood solid and united, the only plank of the National platform of their party that has not been shivered to pieces and cast upon the party dumping ground.

They have also succeeded in repudiating a contract with the sugar producers of the United States, every provision and obligation of which has been carefully observed and carried out to the very letter by said producers. They have thereby taken \$12,000,000 from the producers of sugar, and at the same time not only bestowed at least as large a sum upon the Sugar Trust, but enacted legislation that will take from sugar consumers twice as much more every year, and put it in the pockets of the same Democratic trust. They have also enacted legislation which will cripple the export trade in agricultural and

manufactured products with the Spanish and British West Indies, San Domingo and the Cen-

tral and South American republics.

UTTER INCAPACITY DEMONSTRATED. These are the main achievements of the Demo cratic majority in Congress in the session that ended so ingloriously to-day. The record of broken pledges is a long and disgraceful one, and that of achievement is short, but even more disreditable. To the latter one thing must be added, however, in order to make it complete. The Democratic majority demonstrated to the AN UNEQUALLED "ROLL OF DISHONOR." d, however, in order to make it complete.

Democratic majority demonstrated to the
faction of nearly everybody, including the
ocratic President, its utter incapacity and Democratic President, its uter incapacity and unfitness to make just, equal and wholesome laws. It was all the time controlled by a mi-nority of itself in both branches of Congress. In the House of Representatives this fact was pain-fully notorious. There it was first a Democratic

the House of Representatives this tack was plant fully notorious. There it was first a Democratic minority varying in numbers, and second a mi-nority consisting of the Speaker and two of his party associates who composed the triumvirate that controlled legislation. This was done by means of a series of "special orders" which not only provided for the consideration of measures but suspended all the rules of the House and only provided for the consideration of measures but suspended all the rules of the House and nullified all parliamentary precedents—even the "Manual" of Jefferson Under these "special orders" the Republican and Democrati- minori-ties were both bound hand and foot. Twice were such "special orders" made to carry the late Wilson bill through a House with a Democratic-Populist majority of ninety, and one was required to force the Gorman-Brice "Bill of Sale" through the same body. By the same means were the four "popgun" tariff bills passed. In April a querum-counting rule was a factor of the same bedge the same means were the four "popgun" tariff bills passed.

In a pril a quorum-counting rule was adopted a bungling and weak artifice designed to effect the same result that was obtained in the List Congress without being a copy of one of the Congress without being a copy of one of the "Reed Rules." Like all weak imitations it failed to work well or effect the desired object, and after its adoption it became necessary to resort to "special orders" in no fewer than a dozen to "special orders" in no fewer than a dozen cases, one of which was that of the regular annual Indian Appropriation bill. But there finally came a time when even the "special order" lost its potency and the House became utterly impotent. Speaker Crisp himself acknowledged this fact when he said that a special rule would be brought in to carry the Anti-Anarchist bill through if it would do any good, but that a quorum could not possibly be mustered to adopt the Anti-Anarchist objective and the consideration of that measure was de-

quorum could not possibly be mustered to adopt it. And so consideration of that measure was defeated on three separate occasions by the objections of an equal number of free trade Democrats—Bland, of Missouri; Warner, of New-York, and English, of New-Jersey.

To such a condition had the Democratic majority been reduced when the concurrent resolution providing for an adjournment sine die was introduced that a single objection would have defeated it in either branch of Congress, and it was actually considered and adopted by unanimous consent in both branches. Had that not been possible Congress would nominally have remained in session for an indefinitely longer period.

Such in brief is a resume of the history of the ession that expired to-day. The review is imhowever, would only serve to make the "roll of dishonor" longer, darker and more painful in the sight of every honest, patriotic citizen.

CLOSING HOURS IN THE HOUSE.

AN ATTEMPT TO DO A LITTLE BUSINESS

Washington, Aug. 28 (Special).-The Representa tyes' chamber was not exactly an "aching void" when the Speaker's gavel fell to-day, but it nar-rowly escaped being a "vold," and there is every reason to believe that a few Democrats present wer aching" to be somewhere else. On August 7, 1893, they mustered 220 strong, and they were full of vivacity and enthusiasm-eager and confident purpose and flushed with the joy of political triumph. Ah! What boasts they made! What re-sounding proclamations were issued! How long and elaborate the programme of legislative reforms to be initiated and carried out! Yes, and how different the scene to-day! Of the valiant host of 220, a beggarly remnant of forty remained, and a more dejected, demoralized, disheartened and shamefaced squad of Democratic would-be legislators never was They were eager, though, and at the same time reluctant-eager to get away from Washingon, and yet reluctant to go home and face their lisgusted and angry constituents.

A few of the leaders remained at their posts to he last. Catchings stood well in front, swelling with dignity and importance because he had resived-and caused to be published-a letter sub-"Yours very truly, Grover Cleveland." Mr. Cleveland failed or forgot in that letter to give his reasons for refusing either to veto or approve the River and Harbor Appropriation bill which emanated from the committee of which e he thought that as the President had written t him about a matter relating to the committee of which Wilson is chairman, he might have written of which Catchings is chairman.

of which Catchings is chairman.

If that was the case, however, Wilson did not make the fact public. He probably thinks that he has already published one too many of Grover Clevelant's letters to him. He appeared weary as he sat by himself to-day, lonely and sad. He must have keenly realized the probability that he would never again electrify a Democratic majority in the House of Representatives by his appeals to its numbers in behalf of "tariff reform" and the f honor," and arouse them to such a pitch of enthuslasm that some of them would seize and bear sim aloft in triumph from the chamber; that never again would his eloquent and burning words of de

him aioft in triumph from the chamber; that never again would his eloquent and burning words of defiance be rewarded with deafening applause, and the fingling of books, documents and desk furniture toward the ceiling by enthusiastic, effervescent tariff reformers.

Mr. Wilson seemed a triffe embarrassed when he offered the usual resolution for the appointment of a committee to notify to the President that the House of Representatives was ready to adjourn and ask him whether he had any further communication to send to that body at this session. A number of Democrats exchang a meaning smiles and significant nods and shrugs when the resolution was read. Mr. Wilson seemed to be still more embarrassed when, as chairman of the committee appointed to wait upon the President, he reported in substance that the latter had nothing further to offer or suggest, and that he congratulated the Congress upon the conclusion of the long and severe labors of the session and wished its individual members a safe return to their humes and a pleasant and profitable vacation. As soon as the notification committee had been announced Chairman Richardson, of the Committee on Printing, again called up the resolution for the printing of the Democratic tariff compilation, and it was carried on a division by a vote of 71 yeas to 3 nays. Johnson, of Ohio, and Tracey and Warner, of New-York—and again Mr. Johnson demanded a quorum and tellers were ordered. After they had taken their places and the handful of members had strolled through and been counted there was a long wait and efforts were made to fix the resolutions so as to onviate the objections of the new Democratic triumvirate. One proposition was that Chairman Richardson should act as editor and censor, but neither proved to be acceptable and so the resolution as aub-committee to go on a junketing expedition as sub-committee to go on a junketing expedition as sub-committee to go on a junketing expedition as public expense to inspect river and harder improve-

A California Democratic member tried to get unanimous consent for a resolution authorizing a sub-committee to go on a junketing expedition at public expense to inspect river and harbor improvements on the Pacific Coast, and the vigiliant chairman of the Appropriations Committee was ready with a substitute providing that the expenses of the committee, like those of the Pickwick Club's expedition, should be paid by its members out of their own packets, but Kligore objected even to that and so the scheme falled.

When the hour of 2 o'clock arrived the clerk was reading the Senate bill to amend the Anti-Lottery laws, and was cut off in the middle of a sentence by the Speaker, who declared the session adjourned without day, an announcement which was halled with as hearty a round of applause as could have been expected under the circumstances.

LESS THAN A SCORE OF SENATORS. ALMOST DESERTED AT THE CLOSE.

Washington, Aug. 28.-The session in the Senate has been moribund for over a week, and the spirit-less ceremony of adjournment carried through this afternoon was simply a last flicker of life. The galleries were well filled to witness the end, but carcely twenty Senators remained in Washington to take part in the closing scene, and no legislative function could possibly have been more formal and lifeless. The few straggiers left behind for form's sake idled about the chamber from noon until 2 o'clock, while Messrs. Ransom and Manderson, the committee to inform the President of the purpose of committee to inform the President of the purpose of Congress to depart, were making their visit to the White House. It is significant of the depleted and embarrassed condition of the Senate that on the Democratic side Mr. Ransom was selected to represent the majority in this call on the Executive.

No member of either of the three great committees

Finance, Appropriations and the Judiciary-was

FOR GOVERNOR OF NEW-YORK

PRICE THREE CENTS.

HOW VARIOUS CANDIDATES ARE RE-

GARDED BY "COUNTRY" POLITICIANS,

NOTION THAT IF MR. MORTON ISN'T CHOSEN

NOBODY FROM NEW-YORK CITY WILL BE-VIEWS OF FASSETT, ROBERTS, RUS-

nere, but the point of view is strikingly different from that which seems to preval in New-York. As far as the countrymer are led to infer from the reports in various newspapers, everybody is waiting to see whether Mr. Morton will consent to accept the Governorship, or whether he will stand aside and let Mr. Platt pass it on to Mr. Tracy. Here people have heard of several other candidates for the Governorship, and are incredulous about their standing aside for Mr. Morton or for anybody else.

There is talk here about a new departure of the part of one of the country candidates. Mr Fassett has always been supposed to represent Mr. Platt, and to come forward and step back as the latter decided. It seems that he has chafed somewhat under this public estimate. went to Mr. Platt and insisted that the circumstances of his former candidacy and defeat entitled him to consideration now. As the story goes, he came away under the impression that he had been "turned down," and with the determination not to accept that fate, unless the State Convention itself confirmed it. Shortly following this came his public declaration that he was a candidate without reference to whether Mr. Morton was or not; and an interview in which he explained that he had not been at the outset Mr. Platt's candidate when he was nominated before. It looks as if Mr. Fassett had placed himself in a position where he would have to make a serious contest, or find some future embarrassment in recent utterarces.

The Buffalo papers have been in a state of wild revolt against Mr. Platt all spring and summer. They now have a very serious and industrious candidate from their own city, Controller James A. Roberts. It does not seem that either the circumstances of his candidacy or the nature of the support behind him would make it easy for him to retire from the contest, no matter what Mr. Morton might decide. He has had a good deal of patronage, and while his appointments have been good, he has undoubtedly placed them also where he thought they would do the most good. He takes his own candidacy seriously, and a good

many of his friends seem to do the same. The sudden development of Judge Leslie W. Russell, of St. Lawrence, as a Gubernatorial candidate is a rather squally indication. The banner Republican county of the State plays politics pretty well; and when St. Lawrence has a candidate in earnest it is apt to get something.

No man in the last Legislature stood fairer before the people of the State at large than Senstor Saxton. His friends think he is of Gubernatorial size and even more. He has not been very pertinacious about it himself-in fact, has taken the matter rather modestly, and has been hampered somewhat by backsets in his own district. His friends, however, insist that he has rendered long and faithful service to the party; that his name is identified with conspicuous reform legislation; that he has furnished good work and even leadership in emergencies; and have hinted that they would like a comparison of his record with that of any candidate New-York City is likely to

put forward in these respects. The truth is that the country politicians do not regard most of the New-York candidates seriously. It is to be feared that they rather laugh at General Daniel Butterfield, although the 'sinews of war" which he is said to be contributing, or willing to contribute, are no laughing matter. They hint that Mr. Choate, whose willingners is obvious, is apt to be Mugwump more months each year than he is Republican; while smaller names which have been mentioned, like Tracy, and so on, are hardly thought to be "in it." In fact, country politicians here are rather settling down to the notion that the nomines will be either Mr. Morton or nobody from New-York. The astute James J. Belden, of Syracuse (whose recent experiences there lead him to know how it is himself), is quoted as saying that it would be unwise to nominate anybody in New-York who has taken a prominent part on either

side in the recent reorganization disputes. Nobody is very confident here as to results. Country politicians are rather inclined to pat their own candidates on the back and encourage them to the best race they can make. There is an undercurrent of apprehension, however, that Mr. Morton may after all take the prize. With Flower on the other side, they say it then becomes largely a contest of barrels; quote figures from expenditures of Flower's last campaign, and shake their heads apprehensively as to the probable comparative outflow from the respective barrels. It must be admitted that Mr. Flower's spigot is said to have had a delivering capacity in the past at least four times as great as anything attributed to that of his possible opponent. Country politicians add that while New-Yorkers may laugh at Flower's speeches, the people who attend the county fairs do not. It is best not to take too seriously what they say, but all the same it is worth while to

know how they are talking. ANOTHER ANTI-MACHINE VICTORY. ALBANY REPUBLICANS DEFEAT MR. PLATTS

CANDIDATES IN THREE ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS. Albany, Aug. 28 (Special).-Delegates to three of the four Assembly District conventions of Albany County were elected by ward and town conven-tions to-night. The results were painfully surprising to ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt. His friends, led by William Barnes, Jr., member of the State Committee and Editor of "The Journal and Express," were routed. Each of the Assembly districts that comprise the city went against him. In the 1st District Mr. Barnes was able to muster only five votes against thirty-nine for the anti-Platt ticket. In the Hd District the vote was thirteen

ticket. In the IId District the vote was thirteen to twenty-five against Barnes, and in the IIId he received seventeen against twenty-one for his opponents.

This means that Mr. Barnes will not be re-elected as a member of the State Committee, nor will he, unless something unexpected happens, be able to control any delegates to the State Convention.

The IVth District will not hold its conventions until September 15. HE SEEMS FAVORABLY IMPRESSED.

THE EX-VICE-PRESIDENT IS LIKELY, MR. PLATT THINKS, TO ACCEPT THE NOMINA-

TION FOR GOVERNOR. The visit of ex-Vice-President Levi P. Morton to The visit of ex-vice-President Levi P. Morton to this city yesterday from his summer home at Rhinecliff apparently did much toward persuading him that the only course open to him is to agree to accept the Republican nomination for Governor if it comes to him. Mr. Morton took the 8:10 local train from Rhinebeck, which reaches this city at 11 a. m. By changing cars at Poughkeepsie and taking an express train, he arrived at the Grand Central Station at 10:35 o'clock. He thus avoided those who were watting for him there. He spent the rest of the morning and the early part of the afternoon with various friends and political ad-

afternoon with various friends and political advisers, reaching the office of the banking firm of Morton, Bliss & Co., Nassau and Cedar sts., shortly before 3 o'clock. He stepped out of his coupé as lightly as a young man would.

Mr. Morton talked with his business associates there, and also received a call from ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt. The ex-Vice-President sent word to the reporters that he had nothing to add to the statement which he gave out on Sunday, when he arrived on La Normandie.

Mr. Platt was seen at his office after he had paid Mr. Morton the visit. "Mr. Morton," he cald,

available, and Mr. Ransom was pressed into service